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10-15-91  
PATENTS  
Case 26890-CIP

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of :  
Jacob Berger et al. :  
Application No. 07/704,565 : Group Art (not yet known)  
Filed May 22, 1991 : Examiner (not yet known)

For TRICYCLIC 5-HT<sub>3</sub> RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

In compliance with 37 CFR 1.56, 1.97 & 1.98, Applicants direct the attention of the Office to the following documents, listed on the attached Form PTO-1449, which may be material to the examination of this application.

*The Lancet*, September 23, 1989, Page 717 (Lancet)

Lancet, discussed on pages 1 and 2 of the application, describes the use of 5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonists as antipsychotic agents, cognition enhancing agents, anxiolytic agents, and in treating dependency disorders. Lancet also describes the anti-emetic activity of 5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonists such as ICS 205-930 (tropisetron), ondansetron, and granisetron.

*Gastroenterology Clinics of North America*, 1989, 18, 437 (Reynolds)

Reynolds, discussed on page 2 of the application, describes the prokinetic activity of cisapride a 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist.

*Trends. Pharmacol. Sci.*, 1988, 9, 141 (Peatfield)

Peatfield, discussed on page 2 of the application, describes the use of the 5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonist MDL-72222 in treating migraine.

*J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.*, 1988, 245, 773 (Scholtysik et al.)

Scholtysik et al., discussed on pages 2 and 3 of the application, describes the class I and class II antiarrhythmic properties of the 5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonist ICS 205-930.

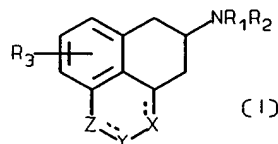
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PCT Application Publication No. WO 88/04292 (Szmuszkovicz)

Szmuszkovicz discloses compounds of Formula I:



in which:

a dashed line denotes an optional bond;

X is CHR<sub>5</sub>, Y is CR<sub>5</sub> or C=O, and Z is NR<sub>4</sub>; or

X and Z are CHR<sub>5</sub> and Y is NR<sub>4</sub>; or

Y and Z are CHR<sub>5</sub> and X is NR<sub>4</sub>;

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are hydrogen, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, with the proviso that when R<sub>2</sub> is C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen; or

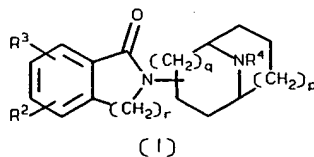
NR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub> is azetidiny, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl or morpholinyl;

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkylcarbonyloxy, phenylcarbonyloxy or benzylcarbonyloxy; and

R<sub>4</sub> is part of a double bond when the optional bond is present or is hydrogen C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl or C(O)R<sub>6</sub> wherein R<sub>6</sub> is C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl or benzyl; and the acid addition salts and use (i.e., in treating psychotic behavior) thereof.

European Patent Application Publication No. 0 093 488 (Hadley)

Hadley discloses dopamine receptor antagonists of Formula I:



in which:

r is 1 or 2;

p and q are independently 0 to 2;

R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> can be independently selected from, *inter alia*, hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, amino and aminocarbonyl; and

R<sub>4</sub> can be, *inter alia*, C<sub>1-7</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl-C<sub>1-2</sub> alkyl, or a group (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>i</sub>R<sub>7</sub>

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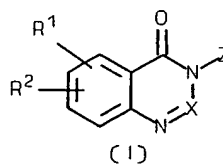
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where  $t$  is 1 or 2 and  $R_7$  is thienyl, or is phenyl optionally substituted by one or two substituents selected from  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, halogen, carboxy, esterified carboxy, or  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl further optionally substituted by hydroxy,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy, *in vivo*, hydrolysable acyloxy, carboxy, or esterified carboxy; and the enantiomers, racemates, compositions, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, *N*-oxide derivatives, processes for preparation, and uses (i.e., in treating emesis, impaired gastro-intestinal motility, and CNS disorders) thereof.

U.S. Patent No. 4,959,367 (King)

King discloses 5-HT receptor antagonists of Formula I:

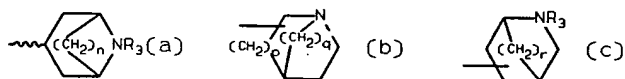


in which:

$X$  is CH or N, preferably N;

$R_1$  and  $R_2$  can be independently selected from, *inter alia*, hydrogen, halogen,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, amino, amino carbonyl, ( $C_{1-7}$  acyl)amino, ( $C_{1-6}$  alkyl)amino, and di( $C_{1-6}$  alkyl)amino; and

$Z$  is a group selected from Formula (a), (b) or (c):



in which:

$n$  is 2 or 3;

$p$  is 1 or 2;

$q$  and  $r$  are 1 to 3; and

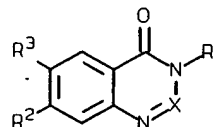
$R_3$  and  $R_4$  are  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl; and the enantiomers, racemates, compositions, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, *N*-oxide derivatives, processes for preparation, and uses (i.e., in treating migraine, cluster headaches, trigeminal neuralgia, visceral pain, arrhythmia, obesity, emesis, CNS disorders, and gastrointestinal disorders) thereof.

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*J. Med. Chem.*, 1990, 33, 2942-2944 (Salituro et al.)

Salituro et al discloses compounds of the generic formula:



in which:

X is CH or N;

R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, amino or nitro;

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen or chloro, and

R<sub>1</sub> is *endo*-8-methyl-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl or (±)-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]oct-3-yl; and the processes for preparation thereof; and reports substantial loss in 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist activity when X is CH.

The following references were cited by the Examiner during prosecution of the parent application (Application No. 07/442,082), filed November 28, 1989:

U.S. Patent No. 4,309,543 (Keeley)

U.S. Patent No. 3,896,132 (Bernauer et al.)

U.S. Patent No. 3,341,528 (Shavel et al.)

Keeley, Bernauer et al., and Shavel et al. were cited as examples of other and material different processes by which the compounds of the invention could be made in support of a restriction requirement between claims to compounds and claims to the process of making the compounds.

U.S. Patent No. 4,571,396 (Hutt et al.)

Hutt et al. was listed by the Examiner on the Notice of References cited but not referred to in the text of the Examiner's explanation.

*Chemical Abstracts*, 1978, 89:100352x (Komatsu et al.)

*Chemical Abstracts*, 1988, 108:221716p (Hilbert et al.)

Komatsu et al. and Hilbert et al. were cited as examples of methods for treating gastro-intestinal disorders and CNS disorders, respectively, in support of a rejection of a generic claim to methods of use as an improper Markush grouping.

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Copies of the above documents are provided herewith. The Examiner is requested to consider these documents, and to indicate that this has been done by signing and returning a copy of the Form PTO-1449.

Respectfully submitted,

*Wayne W. Montgomery*  
Wayne W. Montgomery  
Attorney for Applicants  
Reg. No. P-35,016

3401 Hillview Avenue  
P.O. Box 10850  
Palo Alto, California 94303

(415)855-5564  
September 10, 1991  
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(Date of Deposit)

Wayne W. Montgomery P-35,016

Name of applicant, assignee or Registered Rep.  
*Wayne W. Montgomery* 9/10/91  
Signature Date